BARTON, MONDAY APRIL 22, 1872. "Here shall the Press the People's right maintain. Unawed by influence and unbribed by gain; Here patriot Truth her glorious precepts draw,

Pledged to Religion, Liberty, and Law.'

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVEN-TION.

A Republican Union State Convention is hereby called to be held at Bellows Falls, on Wednesday, the first day of May, A. D. 1872 at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of choosing Delegates to represent the State of Vermont, in the National Convention, called by the Union mont, in the National Convention, called by the Union Republican National Committee, to meet at the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 5th day of June next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Under the call of the National Committee, each State is authorized to be represented in the National Convention by Delegates equal to twice the number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress.

The Republican Union voters of Vermont will be represented in the State Convention by their delegates, to be chosen on the basis of one delegate from each town and an additional delegate for each one hundred and

and an additional delegate for each one hundred and fifty votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor at the last State election. Delegates will provide themselves with proper credentials, signed by the Secretaries of their respective primary meetings.

G. G. BENEDICT, Chairman, KITHEDGE HASKINS, Secretary

The average age of farmers is sixtyfive years, while that of printers is only about thirty-three, which shows the ne cessity of prompt payment to the latter, so that they may have the pleasure of handling their own money during their snort sojourn on this sublunary sphere.

The New York Herald says: "This city is only occupied by paupers and millionaires. No man with a family and earning a moderate, fixed income can live in New York."

We in Orleans county do not realize how much happier we are than those poor rich fellows in New York.

George W. Robinson of Wheeling. West Virginia, while playing a game of cards with John Scarborough, chief of police of that city, became angry because. he said, Scarborough cheated, and shot him through the heart.

Sixty-two houses were destroyed by tornado at Chester, S. C., April 18 .-Miles of fencing were blown down and thousands of fruit trees were torn up by the roots.

Mrs. O'Leary now talks of selling her old speckled cow, and running for the Presidency on the woman suffrage ticket. cow that kicked the lantern that contained the oil that kindled the fire that burned the city of Chicago. We are afraid. she'd burn the whole United States.

Fires are raging among the pines of South Jersey. Nearly a thousand acres have been swept by the flames, causing a loss estimated at \$40,000.

tailor way down in Tenneseee, and since then, alderman, Mayor, State Senator, Member of Congress, VICE, PRESIDENT, has again been talked of for Representative to Congress, but he is indignant at the that great pronoun. I still stares him in the face and he can't see over the top of furnaces. it. He declares he will not accept so small a fish as a seat in the lower branch of Congress, but acknowledges he would ladder of fame step by step, and now if he has got to go down again he wants to and at the same time pulls, on another do it in the same way. Three steps at track, an empty one back, to receive a a time are too much for his "goose's"

Last week we printed a letter from D. Goodall, who recently went from St Johnsbury to Florida, in company with his son Dr. F. W. Goodall, of this village, (formerly of Greensboro) in which it stated that C. P. Allen, Esq., and Mr. Beauclark and wife had just gone out in a sail boat among the alligators for a week's hunting and fishing. The following is an extract from a letter received here, dated at Enterprise, Florida, April

"Mr. C. P. Allen and Mr. & Mrs S. W. Beauclark, of Irasburgh returned safely to this place on Tuesday the 16th. after a delightful sail of ten days through the lakes and wilds of Florida.'

We learn that Dr. Goodall is in Eastman, Florida, where he is practicing his profession and doing a thriving business, riding both night and day. Among the "Florida Items," of the Macon, (Ga.) Telegraph & Messenger, we find the following :

"In Eastman, Dodge County, on Monday last, a cancerous mass was removed mouth (lower jaw) of Mrs. Adams, of Montgomery County, by Dr. Goodall, of Vermont, who is seeking health at the South, and finds this place the most genial and healthful in all this section of the United States."

No sooner is Prof. Morse well under the sod than it is announced that somebody will proceed to publish a work to prove that he was an impostor-that he the discoveries of others. It is curious how regularly these claims are set up progress. The honors accorded to Fulton have been disputed, but the world is generous and stands by its heroes, in the long run. Plenty of evidence has been offered to prove that Jefferson did not write the Declaration of Independence; the volumes have been numberless in which the fame of Shakspeare by Mr. D., was to lay first a bed of cord- election of General Grant as they were was disputed and his matchless work attributed to other hands: Columbus was pronounced an impostor, and the name of a mere imitator given to the old story is to be repeated in the case of Prof. Morse. But the record of his at leisure. And a leisure time it has of election in New Hampshire. Last year as prevailed in regard to such matters in the days when newspapers were not. the smoldering work goes on. There of the re-nomination of the President Every step in the work of perfecting the were eight or ten of these burning that was evident, yet when a certain hostility telegraph can be substantiated by docu- day, smoking like a coal pit, but the to it was already declared, and when it and so the attempt to rob the grave of the dead electrician will prove a harm. sulphur fumes as to be hard to endure. victory would be interpreted as an ap-

THE CONVENTION OF SUPERIN-TENDENTS.

The convention of superintedents of common schools in Orleans County, met at Newport April 24, and chose J. G. Lorimer temporary chairman, and Z. E. Jameson secretary. It was voted that the time for holding the spring public examination be May 4th, at 9 o'clock A. M., and the fall examination be Nov. 12, same hour.

Voted to have ten questions for each examination, upon these studies: Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, and Histo-

The committees to prepare questions were, in Arithmetic, Z. E. Jameson, E. W. Clark; Grammar, C. L. Erwin, H. N. Hovey, J. W. Malcolm; Geography, J. G. Lorimer, F. W. Dickinson, J. A. Gibson; History, T. Ranney.

Adjourned till 2 o'clock.

Secretary J. H. French from Burlington was present to take charge of the meeting in the afternoon. The reports of the committees on questions were carefully considered and adopted. The following resolutions were passed : Resolved, that all teachers be required

to teach writing in their schools, and it Resolved, that the writing in the wait in examination be regarded, and all er-

rors in writing and spelling be counted in making up the standard of qualifica-Messrs. Clark, Erwin and Hovey, were appointed a committee to select a place for holding the next teachers' institute

in the county. After spending a short time in discussing matters that relate to the prosperity of our schools, adjourned. Z. E. JAMESON, Sec'y.

Teachers in every town in the county may with confidence repair to the usual places of examination on the days mentioned above, even though no other notice reaches them. Will the friends of education call attention of teachers to the report of this convention.

> Z. E. J. For the Monitor. AMONG THE SMELTERS.

Any process by which the treasured Mrs. O'Leary is the woman that owns the and converted into the forms for use common among us, must be of interest to the million. Certainly I am for one deeply interested in any of these processes, and use my Yankee right of questioning to the utmost at every opportunity. So when Mr. Dearborn, the gentlemanly paymaster of the Vershire Copper Mines, asked me to go over the works of that company with him. I was only then burnt over and over four or five Great Andy Johnson, once a sly little | too glad to accept his proposition. Jumping into the buggy which he soon had at the door of his house at West Fairlee, we were in half an hour among the furnaces. A step into his office, which contained By this repeated burning, the remains the usual office material .- books, safe, mens-and he was ready to show me the

First he took me to the house at which are landed the car loads of native ore fresh from the mines. One car comes like to go to the Senate. He climbed the down an inclined plane from the mouth of the mines, loaded with ore. new load. These loads as they come down are emptied on the ground floor of the "dressing house," there to be taken in hand by those waiting for them. A man with a ponderous sledge breaks the huge masses into smaller ones, which are placed beside men termed "coffers," who anvil, on which they break, with a double-headed stone hammer, these blocks into small pieces about as large as hen's eggs, and separate the copper ore from the worthless stone. Those large blocks' which are so rich in ore as not to require coffiing are beaten fine by large boys with light sledges. They are called "spallers," Another sorting process called "picking," is done to the finer fragments, by first washing them in a trough of running water and then shoveling them on a long table, at which sit about thirty boys, ranging in age from President will be justly held responsible eight to twelve years, and they are as bits of ore washed clean from the powder and dust. It seemed a bit odd to see these Cornish mines set their boys to work at an age so tender, but their round cheeks and sparkling eyes told that their work was not very hard on them. They made their fingers and the bits of ore fly.

Still another process, by which the very small bits were saved—the dust almost-was done in another part of the was not the inventor of the magnetic like sieves, hanging in larger tanks, and of the Republican party, and who is bent those washers full of gleanings were lift- upon riding it to destruction. ed up and down with a jerking motion,

and was scraped off. work is not buried in any such obscurity it. The sulphur in the ore serves to keep the Republicans in that State were de-

will feel it quickly. We asked an old | the State by the Republicans could have man how long the pile had been burning which he was then shoveling up, and he said with his rich Irish brogue. "About

three months, sir." When thus roasted it turns a reddish olor, the sulphur being burned out, and it is ready for the furnace. Red ochre made the soil of the beds decidedly red. Paint from it could be made. From these beds the ore is drawn down on the tramway, three or four hundred vards, went to see the work there. The ore is shoveled into the furnaces from above. equal quantities of coke or peat being put in with it. They do not use much peat just now, for coke is cheaper. Peat costs them about ten dollars a ton and twice as much as now and then peat was used. The peat is taken from a bed two miles east of the mine, owned by the company. The way they prepare it is to dig it from the bed, run it through a 'mill' similar to that used in mixing mortar for bricks, turned by horse power, and the peat thus run out is dried on rocks in the sun, and when dry is ready is recommended that scholars write every for use. It becomes harder and heavier than one would think. The blacksmithe said that a hundred pounds of peat charred were fully equal, for their purposes, to the same amount of stone coal.

Blast is furnished to the furnaces by an engine and water power combined. Two of these furnaces are run at a time, for two weeks, and then allowed to cool off and two others set going. Se intense is the heat that they are much damaged inside during this fiery ordeal, and after each heat have to be repaired. This is done with fire brick and a mortar of peculiar ingredients. Rock quartz is burned like lime, pounded under heavy iron stamps and mixed with heavy Jersey pipe elay, and these with a few other ingredients make a mortar much nearer fire-proof than common mortar. Even with this and fire bricks, the inside of each furnace is badly injured, as I saw myself. One was just cleared of the ashes, cinders and "clingers." giving sad proof of the intense heat that alone could melt and refine the copper.

From these two furnaces the melted which they feel to be indispensable. metal is drawn off on one side of the furnace front, and the melted stone another way-this, called "slag," is drawn off in iron basins and thrown out of the way. The copper from this heat Mr. D. called "metal," in distinction from that in a more refined form. It is brittle, and broken in fine pieces is taken to some kilns in another part of the buildings, and times for two weeks. A layer of wood is put in the bottom of the kilns, and then the metal piled up in masses of five tons to a kiln, and the wood set on fire. of sulphur which are left even after the burned out. From these kilns the refined metal is taken back into the main furnace building and put into another blast furnace for final smelting. Out of these the copper runs into basins in the sand, from which it is ladled into large molds, each holding about two hundred and twenty-five pounds. When cold it is ready for market. On the bottom of each "pig" of copper is molded V. C. Mg. Co .- "Vershire Copper Mining Company." Copper is now selling at about thirty-three cents per pound, with an upward tendency. Last year it was about twenty-two cents. Its manufac- ty. ture costs the company twenty-five cents sit with a large stone before them for an a pound, so that just now their profits M. V. B. K.

> WHO DIVIDE THE REPUBLICAN PARTY!

One of the most extraordinary assertions of the supporters of the Cincinnati movement is that the President is thrusting himself upon the Republican party for a re-nomination, and that if he would withdraw his name there would be no trouble, and, therefore, that if the Re publican cause should be ruined, the This remarkable allegation is constantly sharp as any one to pick out the bright made, and it is evidently believed by some sincere persons. Still further it is stated very emphatically that even those who favor his re-nomination do so under protest; that distinguished party leaders who publicly support it privately de plore it, and that it is incredible that any staunch and steady old radical Re publican can really think the re-nomination of the President desirable. These remarks are made in various forms; but building, and was called "jigging." - they all tend to represent the President Quantities of refuse and dust from the as a terrible Old Man of the Sea who has workmen's hammers were put into tanks, seated himself immovable upon the neck

We assert, on the other hand, that by a long lever power, and thus kept in the great mass of the Republican voters a jolting motion the copper fell to the of the United States who do not hold bottom, and the stone came to the top office, nor expect to hold office, who have their own views of public policy, who The ore in this dressing house broken | read the newspapers and keep themselves into small fragments and separated from | informed of the course of public events, the rock, is then put in trucks and drawn and of the probable motives that influon a tramway to the "roasting beds." - ence political conduct, are just as much The construction of these, as explained resolved upon the re-nomination and rewood a foot thick and twenty feet long upon those of Mr. Lincoln in 1864 .by twelve wide. Then on this is piled The only manner in which such an opinthe ore, about four feet deep-the finest | ion can be verified is, of course, by some part on top to keep in the heat-and election which may be fairly interpreted when ready the wood at one end is set to turn upon the question of the popularon fire and the "roast" left to roast itself | ity of the President: and such was the the fire alive, and through long weeks feated. This year, when the probability smoke was so strongly impregnated with was fully understood that a Republican

but one meaning.

That this was perfectly understood is evident from another fact. The Legislature to be elected would choose a United States Senator. Senator Patterson. who we hope will be returned, has always been reckoned one of the most indepen is formed during this process, and it dent as well as the most honorable of Senators. He went to the State Conven tion which made the nominations, and declared that if there were any New England Senators opposed to the Presito the furnaces. Down to these we now | dent, they were not the Senators from New Hampshire. What did this mean? It meant that, in Senator Patterson's judgment, the Republicans of New Hampshire supported the President, and tha the Legislature elected by them would elect no man Senator who was not friendcoke eight. But awhile ago coke cost ly to him. This is the only fair interpretation of the Senator's speech. The President was really the Republican platform in New Hampshire, and upon it the State was recovered. Will any body seriously say that it was a victor of the bread-and butter brigade? And if there had been any grave disaffection in the party, is it not plain that the dissatisfied Republicans would have taken care that the very first election of the Presidential year should not have of the utmost service the prospects of the re-

nomination? Again, if it be true that distinguished party leaders publicly favor the re-non ination and privately groan over its evitability, what does the fact show bu that they clearly see the popular preference for the President? Those of u who favored the re-nomination of Mr LINCOLN, at a time when we were bitterly reproached for supporting a trivial and obscene jester who had no real antislavery convictions, and was letting every thing drift, used to reply that the people would take care of him, and that the politicians would certainly fall into line. We were not deceived; and it is as true now as it was then that the strength of the President is with the people. The personal assaults upon him having recoiled with shame and ridicule upon those who made them. He remains the representive of a policy which the people approve, and of that stability

It is not he who thrusts himself upon them for re-nomination-it is they who are resolved to re-nominate him. By what right, therefore, do the Republicans who are opposed to him, and who refuse to countenance the Convention of their party because of their conviction that the great majority of Republicans desire his re-nomination, charge the President with dividing the party, and those who favor his re-nomination with abetting his fatal action? Even the New York World, patronizing the Cincinnati Convention, and exhorting its leaders to be "bold," says of them: "If they rise to the height of the occasion, they will b party." This is the most fanciful and fantastic estimate that even irresponsible advocacy claims for the schism. We venture to think that the Cincinnati leaders themselves smile at the exaggeration. The same paper in the same article adds that in Connecticut in November "the Denocracy will bring out their full vote, and the liberal Republicans will support the same candidates: "and that the liberal Republicans, "in combi nation with the Democratic party, will carry the State against Grant next fall by at least a hundred thousand majori-

That is to say, according to the most partial estimate, a third of the Republican party in alliance with the Democratic party are to defeat the candidate of the great majority of Repulicans; and because that majority will not relinquish the candidate whom it prefers, that candidate is guilty of dividing the party! more ridiculous assertion was never made. It is really a declaration that the anti-Administration Republicans will willingly renounce their principle and bring the Democratic party into power rather than acquiesce in the nomination of a candidate whom they do not prefer. But if this were so, is such a minority the proper guide of the Republican party? o. If the party is divided, who is responsible for the misfortune: the great mass of Republicans who feel that the general conduct of the present Administration is the guarantee that the principles of the party will continue to control the policy of the government, should the President be re-elected; or those Republicans who, in alliance with the organized Democratic party, which will supply votes for the purpose, seek to defeat the candidate whom the party prefers ?-

The Boston Daily Globe says that the Ambro and St Andrew. Here the trees Cincinnati Convention does not indicate and shrubbery for great areas any movement among the people-among | ered and absolutely weighed down with the masses who elected U. S. Grand, enormous black flies, some of which were President, but that it is simply a charge | as large as bumble bees, and occasionally of the "Bread and Butter Brigade" since vast clouds of them would whiz through its leaders are either office holders, or the air, and going down to the shore those that want to be.

The despairing editor of a Petersburg, they had stripped the trees of leaves. Va., paper makes the following wail: Sometimes a limb loaded with them would "A man from Maine has our Post-office, fall and crush myriads to death, and the a Vermont man represents us in Con ground was covered with black masses gress, a fellow from Pennsylvania is our of their decaying bodies, which festered street commissioner, our commissioner there and filled the air with the most of revenue is a Massachusetts man, a loathsome smell. The captain and his fellow from Philadelphia is jailor. The crew intended to set sail, but the wind chief of police is a Pennsylvanian, two came up with almost hurricane violence

negroes represent us in the Senate. competitive examination of applicants to fill a vacancy from his Congressional district in the Naval Academy at Annapat White River Junction on the 10th day of May next, before Hon. Beni. H. Steele of Hartland, A. N. Swain, Esq. of Bellows Falls, Col. Roswell Farnham of Bradford, and A. E. Rankin, Esq., of If one's throat or lungs are sensitive he proval of the President, the recovery of St. Johnsbury.

SOUTHERN OCEAN.

The Locusts of Egypt Eclipsed-An Army of Sm Pox Flies on Land and Water-Miles of Rotting Carcasses-Terrible Experience of a Shin's Crew-Truth Strauger than Fiction

NEW YCRK, April 21. A late Melpourne letter has a startling account the pestilence on the Southern Ocean and of the terrible ravages of swarms of small-pox flies. The correspondent writes One day last week arrived here ship

Althea, which during the past three

years has been cruising in the Atlantic,

Pacific, Southern and Indian Oceans.

She is owned in Australia by Allen &

Brothers, by whom she was sent out on

manner of filth and diseased bodies, the an experimental voyage to traffic within particles sticking within their hooked various places and for other business feet, by which they may be inserted in purposes. Her crew had been 45 men, the human flesh .- Boston Herald but she came to this port with only 28 of the original number, 17 having died, Capt. Arlington of the Athea tells this extraordinary story, which is said to be The Advance in Gold .- The French Tone Toward believed at Melbourne: "In November Germany and the Secret Cause of it. New York, april 23. The advance last the vessel was near Madagascar, in gold is ascribed in Wall street, not and in doubling Cape St. Mary, the only to the unsettled Alabama claims. southernmost point of the Island, the but to a prospect of another war in watch suddenly noticed what seemed a Europe. The excess of -at imports is dense black cloud hovering in the air. 131-17 w continue for a long time.and apparantly making direct for Some financial authorities hold that ohip in anticipation of a gale the gold will steadily go up for the next sails were instantly furled, and all things three months, and that it will be 115 made ready for the storm, but the cloud before June 1st. Private cablegrams came on steadily, preceded by a deafenreceived by bankers here, declares that ing din, and in about twenty minutes it France's recent boldness in confronting dissolved into a perfect rain of swarming Germany arises from a secret understandflies, which settled down upon the ship, ing with Russia that she will stand by where they were densely packed upon France in the event of war. Prominent each other. They bit and stung and operators here pretend to feel confident buzzed till the men were almost crazed, there will soon be another great contest but all hands were instantly piped to on the Continent. A story comes from clear the decks and shovel the plague abroad that adherents of Louis Napoleon into the sea. They worked for about are circulating throughout France the three hours, slashing and mashing and assurance that he will give the people hammering the flies when, luckily for their revenge if he is again placed on them a mighty wind swept down from the throne, and that Marshal MacMahon the Red Mountains and blew the pests recently assumed all the responsibility all away. The sailors who did not know of the disaster at Sedan, to improve what to make of the affair, and were Napoleon's chances of restoration .growing supersticious about it, wished Thiers is conscious of the purpose of the instantly to leave the track they were Imperialists, and consequently breathes pursuing, which was toward the mouth war against Germany in his speeches to if the Sofala river, in the Mozambique. checkmate the ex-Emperor. but the captain refused to accede to The Indirect Claims Question-The Secretary of State their request. For days they proceeded Asks Congress to Kesp Quiet. their path across the Mozambique In the House Committee on Foreign channel, seeing no more of the flies until Affairs to-day the members present inthey were within about four days' sail of Sofala,, when for a whole day their

dulged in a general conversation relative to the Peters resolution for withdrawing keel ran through miles of the rotting car the claim for indirect damages before cases of these insects, which filled the the Geneva Conference. The Secretary air with a horrible and loathsome stench. of State submitted a confidential letter Eight of the men were taken sick and for the consideration of the committee. five of them died, their corpses being and the general conclusion seems to be covered with pustules somewhat resemthat no effort will be made to report the bling those of small-pox, but looking resolution introduced by Mr. Peters malignant, while a vellowish green ichor to the House. The Secretary of State distilled from them even in death. informs the committee that the coolness men were on the verge of mutiny, but and equanamity displayed on the part there was nothing for them to do but of the United States in the submittal of sail on, for now they had come to clear the case and the subsequent correspon oter and evidently it would not do to dence contrasts ravorably with the blussail over the course again. At last they ter and excitability exhibited by Engreached Sofala, whose inhabitants they land and that this has its due effect upfound suffering from a loathsome and on the Governments of foreign countries. most malignant type of small-pox, which He also states that it is exceedingly inhad long raged in the interior and which opportune to either pass or consider pubthe physicians held had been propagated licly any resolution reflecting upon the by enormous swarms of flies from unburaction of our Government at this time. ied and rotting carcasses of victims broiland declares that England has made no ing in the sun in that almost unknown absolute demand on this Government interior. They held, too, that not only for the withdrawal of the indirect claims. did the flies themselves reek with the Minister Thornton Makes a Speech on the Geneva Arvirus, but that when they settled on a victim their pulvilli, which are beset New York, April 24. At the annual dinner of St. George's Society last night. with numerous hairs, sucked up the virus Minister Thornton, in response to a and then inoculated whoever they setcomplimentary toast to himself as the tled upon. The Althea sailed away, all representative of England, referred to of its crew being reduced to the extrem-

ity of fear, although none of them at the years existed between the United States time were taken down with the disease. and England. He then said: for on the sickness of the eight men, five It has been in laboring to assure this of whom had already died and the other friendship, with what success I hope is three of whom soon followed the surgeon not doubtful, that I have been obliged to vaccinated them all. The Althea sailed remain in Washington more constantly away northward toward the Comoro than would have been the case if I had Island, every day or two running through been guided solely by my own inclinalayers of rotting flies. The crew again tions. At the time of the conclusion of became sick and half crazy, and were the Treaty of Washington I was gratified reduced almost to skeletons. Half of at having had the honor of being one them only were made to do duty for ten of its signers. I had the firmest faith hours at a time, while the rest were conin the principle of arbitration. I have fined in the disinfected hold, where the still. No one supposes that the British surgeon by the means of some chemicals Commissioners ever had an idea that made them breathe air surcharged with the claims for indirect damages were inoxygen, under the influence of which cluded in the treaty. A subsequent they came to sleep well and eat well, but thorough examination of its wording has their nervous systems deteriorated and not persuaded them to the contrary, but they became more and more insane. has confirmed their original and public-For some reason or other the Comoro ly proclaimed belief. The Government Islands seemed free from this pestilence, of the United States declare they think and here the crew remained for three otherwise, and they undoubtedly have weeks, during which time they were the right to form their own opinion. I greatly recuperated. Then they detercan but hope, however, that the present mined to get away from the horror as attempt to apply the great principle of soon as possible and set about to return arbitration will not fail, on account of homewards; but they went back to Madsuch a misunderstanding, and a solution agascar, stopping midway between Cape seems palpable. For whilst it is easy, dignified, generous and magnanimous, between two nations of about equal power, for one of them to waive a claim to which she considers herself entitled, it would be impossible for the other to be bound by a decision that renders her a debtor on account of a claim which would settle on the ship. What they she does not even admit that she ever lived on was the mystery, for already agreed to submit to arbitration. I am convinced that such a solution of the question would be applauded by every nation in the world, and would do honor to the great Republic of the United

the great friendship which has so many

A Condition on which Mr. Fisk will Give Up the

Claims for Indirect Damages-The President Opposes a Compromise. New York, April 25. The Herald from the west, and they found it utterly states that owing to the complete cessaimpossible to leave the place; but the tion of the sales of American bonds in Hon. Luke P. Poland has directed a wind relieved them from the urgent ne- England, both national and State, and cessity of doing so, for as they were on other correlative reasons, Secretary Fisk the west side of the island, it blew away is willing to accept in the settlement of olis. The examination will take place the stench and the flies. Here six men the question between Great Britain and were taken ill, but with no small-pox the United States, as a principle of insymptoms, their malady being intensely ternational law, that no neutral shall be enervating, making them nervous and liable for consequential or indirect damexcitable in an extraordinary degree. ages for injuries inflicted upon the com-Five of them became insane and jumped | merce of friendly powers at war with

overboard. After the gale had continu- each other. If this principle is accepted ed for a week, its violence abated, and as part of the Washington treaty, our as the pure air had done much to recu- government will withdraw its case, and erate the men their despair gave way the arbitration at Geneva will proceed to hope. They set sail toward the north without interruption. Secretary Fisk and were driven by a gale up toward | holds that the adoption of this principle the Leychette Islands, where they final- will be of material advantage to this ly got rid of the plague, and after much country. It is sanctioned by Minister stress of weather finally reached Mel- Thornton, and it has been laid before bourne, five more of the men having the English Government by cable died on the passage. The captain him- reply is expected to-day and will be self was ill, but soon recovered. What laid before the American Cabinet Friseemes most dreadful is the suggestion day. The President does not favor the that small-pox and other diseases of a contagious nature may be promoted by NOTICE. flies, against which jusect there appears to be no protection. They devour all

LATEST NEWS.

The public are hereby notified not to harbor or trumy wife Sarah J. Bowley, on my account, as I sha my wife Sarah J. Bowley, on my account, as I shal pay no debts of her contracting after this date, Barton, April 24, 1872.

NOTICE. This is to certify that my wife, Mariett Libby, has tion, and that I shall pay no debt of her contracting Sheffield, April 22, 1872.

BARTON CARRIAGE CO.

150 WAGONS FOR SALE.

nd will be sold cheap at my shop, this year. Having bought my stock before the great advance in wagon material, I am enabled to sell as LOW AS THE LOW-ST. I have on hand and nearly finished the largest best assortment of carriages that I have ever built

OPEN & TOP BUGGIES. FANCY BUGGIES

Barton, April 22, 1872.

Express and Lumber wagons, of which are built in the most thorough manner. and of the very best material, and will be warranted in every particular. Having secured the services of the best top builders in the country, particular attention called to my top carriages.

Please call and examine before purcha

MILK PANS!

MILKPANS

Soth pressed and of my own manufacture. Also strain

BEST OF STOCK

AND BOLD AT

LOW PRICES.

Large dish pans, stove pipe, ash pails, &c.

REPAIRING

AND

WORK DONE

WITH NEATNESS

AND AT

Reasonable Rates.

at my shop at

Barton Landing, Vermont.

LARGE PICTURES:

WHY WILL YOU BE HUMBUGGED?

As certain parties are now traveling through this county humbugging folks. by soliciting old pictures to be copied, representing that they will do it cheaper than any one else, I propose to give you a few facts in relation to them. *In the first place the pictures that they deliver are common plate pictures-enlarged tintypes-for which they charge you from 20 to 60 per cent, more than I charge for the same kind of picture, for the very reason that they are obliged to pay express both ways, also to pay the expenses of the traveling agent, all which you will save by getting your work done nearer home. My work is all done in my own shop, finishing and all, notwithstanding the Concord agent's statement to the contrary: and you will find it to your interest to bring your work here to be done, as I warrant my work as good as the best and cheaper than can be done by sending it away .-Also, you will find my work just what it is represented to be, as I shall not palm off a tin-type for an India ink picture.

Barton, Vt., March 11, 1872. FARM FOR SALE.

J. N. WEBSTER.

110 acres land; about 70 acres tillage, balance wood-

land with good sugar place: 500 good buckets—frame sugar house and other tools accordingly:—two good barns and a comfortable house. The farm cuts about 30 tons hay. Also, if desired, 200 acres wood land adjoining. Also

Village Property,

Good house and barn; well watered and in good repair. Terms reasonable. Apply to
A. & J. L. TWOMBLY. Barton, Feb. 15, 1872.

Blacksmithing.

The subscriber would announce to the citizens of BARTON AND VICINITY.

BLACKSMITH SHOP n this village, and will do work for the following pri-

HORSE SHOEING. New Shoes. 81.25 Old Shoes Set,

Sharpened, .50

JOHN T. FORT.

Toed. .70 and other work accordingly. Don't mistake the place -next door to Owen's store.

FORDYCE S. FRENCH'S ESTATE. STATE OF VERMONT,

In Probate Count, held at Irasburgh, in said district on the 26th day of April, A. D. 1872.

Wm. H. Hoyt, executor of the last will and testamen of Fordyce S. French, late of Barton, in said district reased, presents his administration account for ex-ination and allowance.

Whereupon, it is ordered by said court that said ac-

Whereupon, it is ordered by said court that said account he referred to a session of said court to be held at the Probate office in said Irasdorgh, on the 16th day of May, A. D. 1872, for hearing and decision thereon.

And it is further ordered, that notice hereof be given to all persons interested, by publication of the same three weeks successively in the Orleans County Monitor, a newspaper published at Barton, in said district, previous to said time appointed for hearing, that they may appear at said time and place, and show cause, if any they may have, why said account should not be allowed.

L. S. THOMPSON, Register.

GEORGE SALISBURY'S ESTATE. Commissioners' Notice. The subscribers having been appointed by the Hon-trable Probate Court for the district of Orieans, comorable Probate Court for the district of Orieans, commissioners to receive, examine and adjust all claims and demands of all persons against the estate of George Salisbury, late of Barton, in said district, deceased representative to the contract of the George Sallsbury, late of Barton, in said district, deceased, represented insolvent, and the term of six months from the 4th day of April, 1872, being allowed by said court to the creditors of said deceased, to exhibit and prove their respective claims before us; give notice that we will attend to the duties of our appointment at the dwelling home of Moses Sergont in Barton. at the dwelling house of Moses Sargent, in Barto where Mrs. Geo. Salisbury now resides in said Distri-on the first Saturday of June and third Saturday in Se

tember next at 1 o'clock, in the afternoon, on each Barton, April 29th, A. D. 1872.

For Sale or Rent! THE WILLOUGHBY LAKE HOUSE

situated at the head of Willoughby Lake, Orleans Country, Vermont, six miles from West Burke state on the The House is in good repair, and, except furnitur ready for the coming season. Will also be sold with if the purchaser desires, a large lot of timbered ian well located, and convenient for lumbering.
Willoughby Lake, with M't's Hor and Pisgah risin almost perpendicularly, 3000 feet on either side, is pro-nounced by the tourist, as it is, one of the most charm-ing places of summer resort in all New England. The party now owning this property has other busi ness and will sell low, and on such time as shall sul the purchaser. Apply to the subscriber at Mechanic' Falls, Mathas or to David N. Teoli, West Barbo, Vt. or to W. W. Grout, Barton, Vt.

NEW GOODS

April 22, 1872.

A. C. DENNISON, Proprietor

WEST GLOVER.

CROWDED FULL

The subscriber is at home from market, and his store i

of new goods, consisting of brown and black Cottons. Duck, Denims, Ticks, Stripe Shirtmgs, Ginghams, Per-cales, Alapacas, Piques, Plads, Shawis, Skirts, &c. &c. § A GOOD LINE OF CLOTHING,

> HATS AND CAPS, A LARGE ASSORTMENT

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Crockery and Glass ware, a nice lot of Paper Hangings TEAS, TOBACCOS, & SPICES

of all kinds and

STRICTLY PURE

Plows, Shovels, Hoes, manure Forks, Picks, &c. FLOUR, FISH, SALT,

and Nails. Grass and northern Clover Seed. Butter and Sugar sent to the best commission nouses in Boston free of any charge, except freight and regular Boston commission. A liveral advancement made on consignments. The above business is intended to be carried on STRICTLY on the principal of live and let live E. O. RANDALL. West Glover, Vt., April 20, 1872.

To the Public!

 $DO\ NOT\ BE\ HUMBGGED.$

BUY YOUR GOODS LOW,

and the place for you to buy them low

ATHALL'S

GOOD STYLE SHAWLS

WHICH WE ARE

Selling at Cost. We have a good stock of cottons that we are selling at low prices. We have an onusual large stock of Wool-ens, purchased six months since, consequently we own them at old prices. We have a large stock of clothing,

OVERCOATS AT COST!

We have a large assortment of hosiery and gloves. In

WE KEEP THE BEST KIND OF BOOTS EXTANT

for men's wear, and we have

THE EXCLUSIVE SALE OF THEM.

if you are fond of a good article of ten you cannot do better than to give us a call. Old tea drinkers pro-nounce our Japs the best they ever used. They are pure, fresh and exceeding healthy. We invite spe-cial attention that we will take all kinds of produce in exchange for goods at market prices. Barton, Vt., Feb. 15, 1872.

FARM FOR SALE. A good farm of about 60 acres of land, under go A good farm of about 60 acres of land, under good cultivation, a good sugar place, 600 buckets and good sugar tools, a good dwelling house—24 by 34 and ell 18 by 33—woodshed, two barnsand carriage house, and never falling water. Also for sale about ten acres good land with new buildings and running water thereon, fenced and in good condition; all situated within one mile of Brownington Center. For information incurre of wM. TWOMBLY, Sa Brownington, Vt., Feb. 24, 1872.